

Using Tensor Diagrams to Represent and Solve Geometric Problems

Introduction

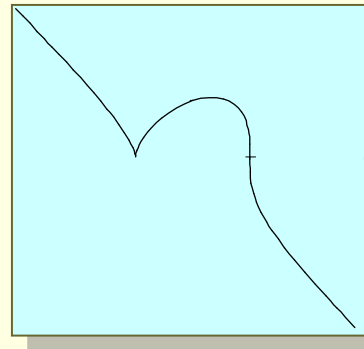
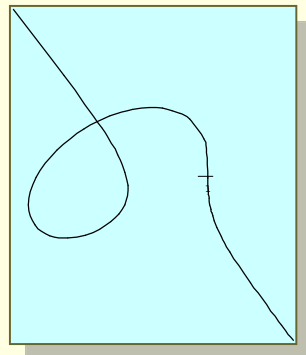
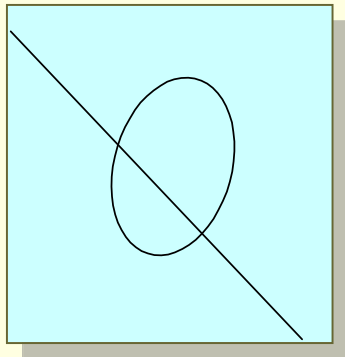
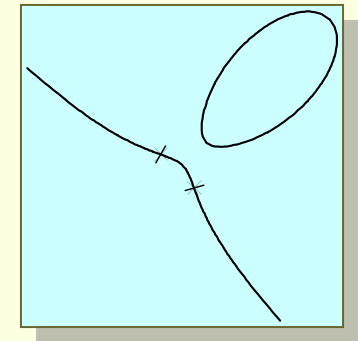
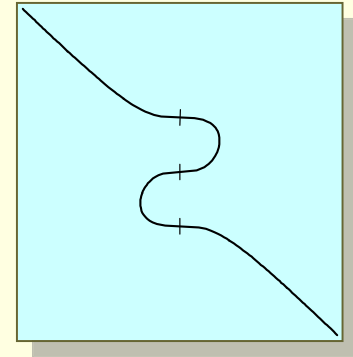
A Geometry Problem

Cubic Curves

$$\begin{aligned} f(X, Y) = & AX^3 + 3BX^2Y + 3CXY^2 + DY^3 \\ & + 3EX^2 + 6FXY + 3GY^2 \\ & + 3HX + 3JY \\ & + K = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Possible Cubic Curve Shapes

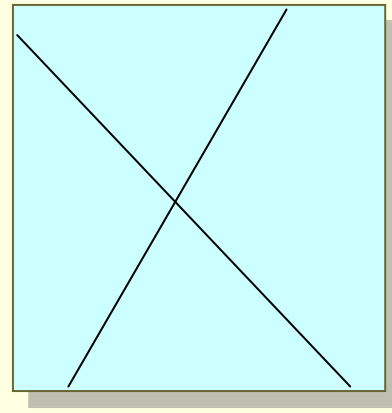
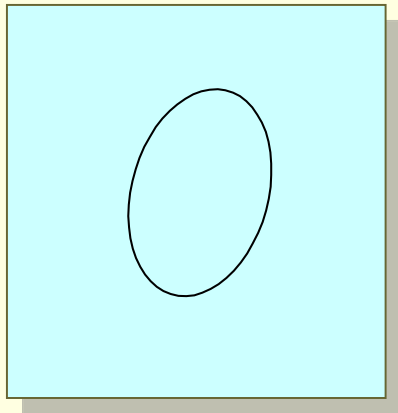
$$f(X,Y) = AX^3 + 3BX^2Y + 3CXY^2 + DY^3 \\ + 3EX^2 + 6FGY + 3GY^2 \\ + 3HX + 3JY \\ + K = 0$$



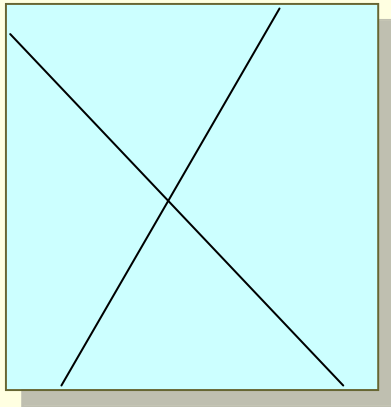
$\mathbf{D}(A,B,C,...,J,K)$

Quadratic Curves

$$\begin{aligned} f(X,Y) = & AX^2 + 2BXY + CY^2 \\ & + 2DX + 2EY \\ & + F = 0 \end{aligned}$$



Discriminant of Quadratic



$$\mathbf{D}(A, B, C, D, E) = 0$$

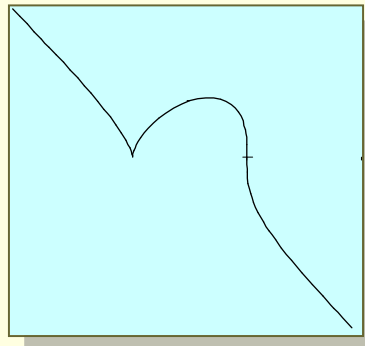
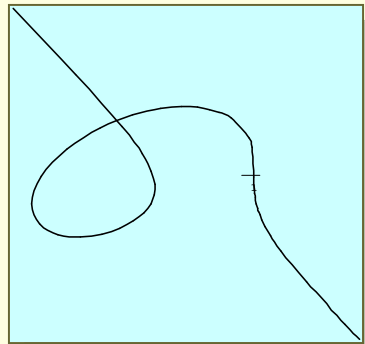
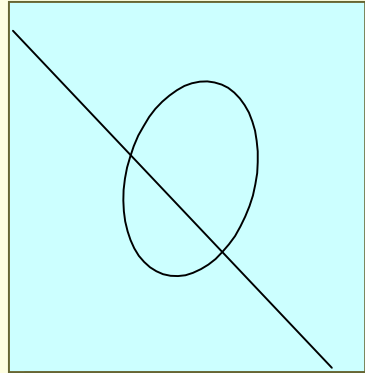
$$ACF + 2BED - D^2C - E^2A - B^2F = 0$$

D is degree 3 in A...E

D has 5 terms

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & B & D \\ B & C & E \\ D & E & F \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

Discriminant of Cubic



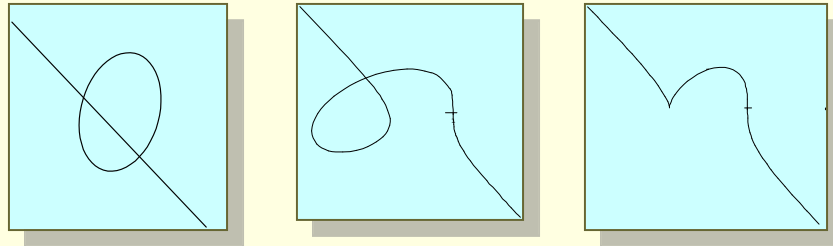
$$\mathbf{D}(A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K) = 0$$

G. Salmon (1879):

D is degree 12 in
 $A...K$

D has over 10,000
terms

Discriminant of Cubic



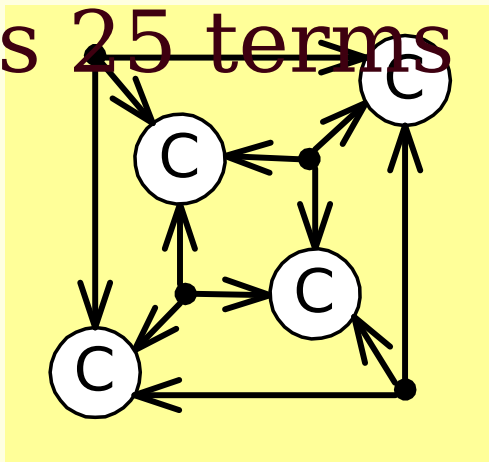
$$D = 64S^3 + T^2$$

S: degree 4 in $A...K$

T: degree 6 in $A...K$

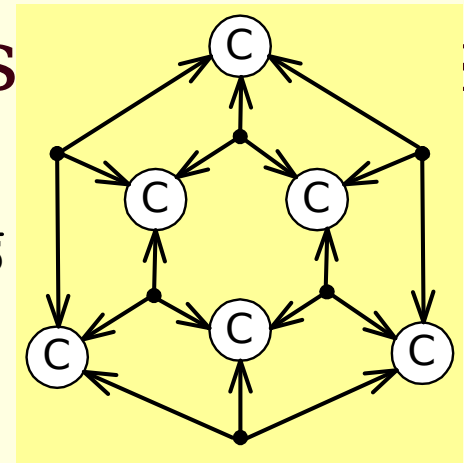
has 25 terms

$$S = -\frac{1}{24}$$

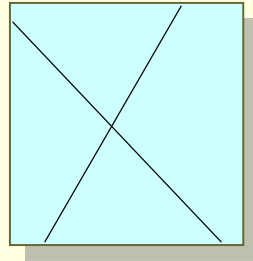


has

$$T = -\frac{1}{6}$$



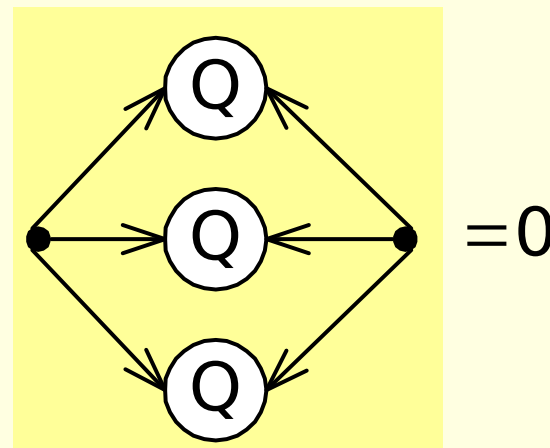
Discriminant of Quadratic



$$\mathbf{D}(A, B, C, D, E) = 0$$

$$ACF + 2BED - D^2C - E^2A - B^2F = 0$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & B & D \\ B & C & E \\ D & E & F \end{pmatrix} = 0$$



Tensor Diagrams

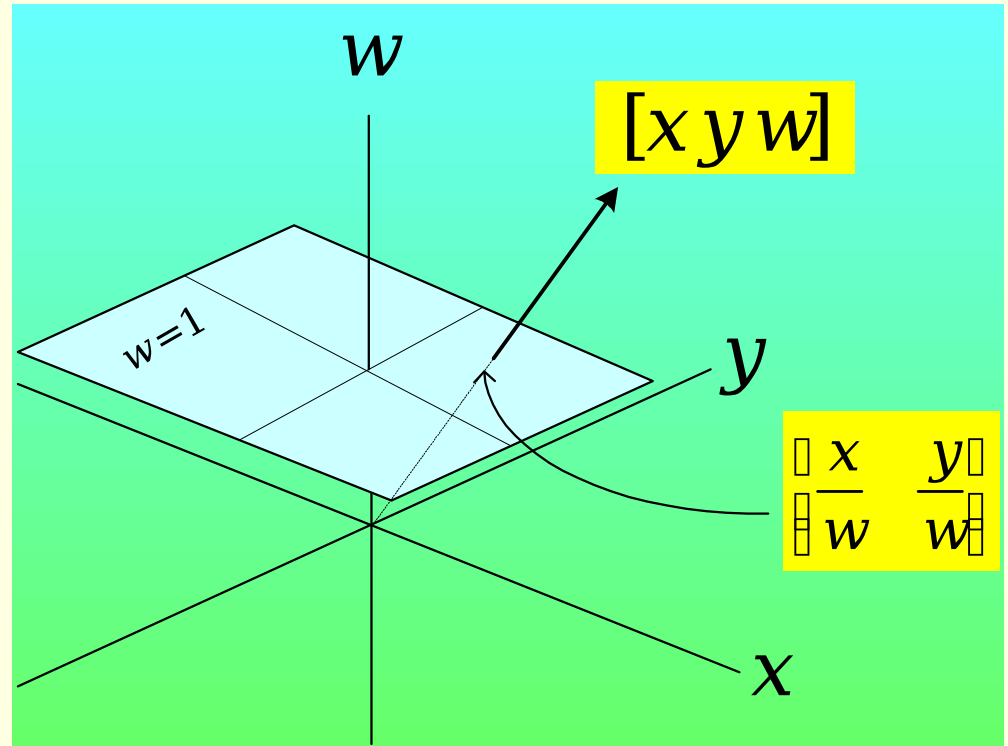
- Express complicated polynomials visually
- Aid in manipulation of polynomials
- Derive existing results easily
- Derive new results (?)

Homogeneous Geometry

$$P = [X \quad Y]$$

$$P = [x \quad y \quad w]$$

$$aP = [ax \quad ay \quad aw]$$



The Homogeneous Universes

1D
(Polynomials)

$$f(X) = AX^2 + BX + C$$

$$f(x, w) = Ax^2 + Bxw + Cw^2$$

2D
(Curves)

$$f(X, Y) = DX^2 + EY + F$$

$$f(x, y, w) = Dx^2 + Eyw + Fw^2$$

3D (Surfaces)

$$f(X, Y, Z) = GX^2 + HY + JZ$$

$$f(x, y, z, w) = Gx^2 + Hyw + Jzw$$

The Homogeneous Universes

	Euclidean	Projective
Polynomials	1D: $[X]$	1DH: $[x \ w]$
Curves	2D: $[X \ Y]$	2DH: $[x \ y \ w]$
Surfaces	3D: $[X \ Y \ Z]$	3DH: $[x \ y \ z \ w]$

The Matrix of Knowledge

	1DH	2DH	3DH
Linear			
Quadratic			
Pairs of quadratics			
Cubic			
Quadratic and Cubic			
Pair of Cubics			
Quartic			

Tensor Diagrams

- A Work in Progress
 - Some simple results not complete
 - Lot of stuff is still rough around the edges
 - Tutorial notes are obsolete
- Want to show what I've figured out so far
- Enlist others in finding more results